

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1776.

NEW-YORK
OR,
GENERAL.

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 2d Nov. 1775
Flour at 2s per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of each Flour to weigh
A lb. 8s. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel 6s 1d Beef per Barrel 4s 6d
Flour 19s 0d Pork 6s 6d
Brown Bread 18s 0d Salt 4s 6d
West-India Rum 5s 0d Indiata 2s 0d
New-England do. 3s 0d Chocol. per Doz. 2s 0d
Mincov. Sugar 6s 0d Bees Wax 2s 0d
Single-red'd ditto 2s 0d Indian Corn per Bush. 2s 0d
Molasses 2s 0d Wood 10s to 20s 0d
High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and
Setting, till Thursday next.

	High	rise	10s	10s
3d Age. Water.	4	after 6	10s	10s
Thursday	2s	3	5	5
Friday	2s	6	4	4
Saturday	2s	7	6	2
Sunday	2s	8	6	2
Monday	2s	9	6	2
Tuesday	2s	10	5	5
Wednesday	2s	11	5	5

Days 11 hours 48 min. the 14th.

JOHN and WILLIAM IMLAY,
REQUEST all persons indebted to them, whose
R accounts have been long due, to pay the same
immediately, otherwise their accounts will be put
into the hands of an Attorney. In their absence,
call on Mr. Ebenezer Hazard, near the Coffee-
House.

New-York, March 14, 1776.

At a meeting of the committee of observation,
for Bedford, Poundridge and Salem, brought
before them, Thomas Forman of Bedford, charged
that he had acted, and that he still acts, inimical
to the liberties of the country; he acknowledged
he had not signed the general association, and that
he still retained the same principles against the
proceedings of the united colonies; and by evidence,
it appeared, that lately in conversation with one of
his neighbours about the times, he told him he did
not inform himself, that he received letters which
was not allowed to be printed in New-York, for
his own information.

Resolved by this committee, That the charge is
fully supported, and that the said Thomas Forman
be disarmed, and published as an enemy to the
country, and forbid any persons having any deal-
ings with him from the date hereof, on penalty of
being deemed the same themselves, until he satisfy
this committee for his present and past misconduct.

Extract from the Minutes,

1776 ZEBADIAH MILLS, Clerk.

Salem, Feb. 7, 1776.

At a meeting of the committee of observation,
for Bedford, Poundridge and Salem, brought before them:
he owned he had not signed the association, but had
signed Col. Philip's paper against the Congress, that
he was under an oath to stand for the King. By
evidence, it appeared, as he was in conversation
with one of his neighbours about the troubles now
in America, and of many being killed, he said he
doubted not but there were many now in Hell, a
cusing the Presbyterian ministers for teaching such
doctrine; they were a doing the Devil's service, and
he would pay them and much more talk against
the country.

Resolved by this committee, That said Close be
disarmed, and that he has acted, and still acts, inimical
to the country, and forbid any person having any
dealings with him, from the date hereof, until
he satisfy this committee for his past misconduct.

At the same meeting, Benjamin Close, jun. of
Salem, appeared before this committee, on exami-
nation by evidence, and his own confession, de-
clared he had not signed the general association, but
had signed Col. Philip's paper against the Congress,
had lately said he was a friend to government, but
was determined to be neither, and not fight for the
country nor against it, and much more to the same
purpose.

Resolved by this committee, That said Benjamin
Close, jun. be deemed and published as an enemy
to the country, and forbid any person having any
dealings with him, without leave of this committee.

Extract from the Minutes,

1776 ZEBADIAH MILLS, Clerk.

Poundridge, Feb. 9, 1776.

At a meeting of the committee of observation,
for Bedford, Poundridge and Salem, specially
called; Joseph Golding appeared before this com-
mittee and made the following confession.

I Joseph Golding, now before the committee of
observation, for Bedford, Poundridge, and Salem; being
charged with speaking at many different times,
against the Congress and the country, and in favour
of the monarchical party, which I acknowledge to
be the right, and am very sorry for the same, and
ask forgiveness of my now bleeding country; and
do hereby promise for the future, to be more careful
in my conversation, and also will forever hereafter
obey the Congress, and follow the rules of the com-
mittee; and will disown any plot that comes to
my knowledge, made against the country. The
above I desire may be put in the publick prints,
witness my hand, this ninth day of February, 1776.

JOSEPH GOLDING.

A true copy from the original.

1776 ZEBADIAH MILLS, Clerk.

United now above of Free
Till time becomes eternity
and thus supported ever by our Land
From on this basis liberty shall stand

THE

JOURNAL;
THE
ADVERTISER.

[NUMBER 1732.]



both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

At a meeting of the committee of inspection, for
the town of Redding, in Fairfield county, held
at Redding, on the 16th day of February, 1776.

LEONARD SAWFORD, Esq; Chairman.

WHEREAS, John Mallery, John Mallory, jun.
Jeff Beardsley and Zacchaeus Morehouse, all
of Redding, (having been heretofore proceeded
against as enemies to their country,) do in compi-
ance with a resolve, made and passed by a conven-
tion held at Fairfield, in, and for Fairfield county,
on the 18th day of January, 1776; declare to this
committee, that they will comply with Continental
regulations, in every case where they are not han-
dled by a religious tie of conscience; and that they
will in no case, directly or indirectly, oppose the
country in the measures taken for its defence.

Resolved, That their said declaration is honest and
frank, and that they be, and they, each and every
of them, are hereby recommended to the esteem
and friendship of their country, as friends to the

cause.

A true copy from the Minutes.

32 33 THADDEUS BENEDICT, Clerk P. T.

The FAMOUS BAY
HORSE,
CALLED

Bold Forrester,

WILL cover the ensuing season, at Mr. JOHN
HUTCHINSON'S, at Troy, (in the county
of Morris, East New Jersey,) at four pounds ten
shillings for the season.—Bold Forrester is now rising
seven years old, is full sixteen hands high, and free
from all blemishes:—He was got by Bold Tom, his
dam by Croft's Forrester, and is thought by good
judges, to be the best horse that ever was brought to
this province; as he has strength and action superior
to any horse that ever was shewn on the continent.
He is very successful in getting colts, which prove
good Hunters or excellent coach horses, and are in
general the best stock I ever knew.—ALSO, at the
same place the famous HORSE, called

GOLDEN FARMER,
That covered last season at Lewis Morris Esq's; at
Morristown, will will cover mares at four pounds
Troy currency the season. Golden Farmer is now
rising 4 years old, 16 hands high, free from all
blemishes; from shape, strength, colour and action;
is feared to be paraded; his colts are allowed by
good judges, to be preferable to any horse's colts in
America; his blood is as follows:—he was got by
bold Hercules, whose dam was got by the Duke of
Bolton's Little John; and Little John by old Partner.
Golden Farmer's dam was allowed to be the best
brood mare in Yorkshire, of the hunting kind. Own
brother to golden Farmer, was refused one thousand
guineas for, at four years old. This is a true Pe-
digree. Witness my hand.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

* Good graft for mares no moderate terms, and
proper care. The money to be paid when the mares
are covered, or before taken away.

Troy is only 1 miles distant from Morris-Town,
3 from Springfield, and 2 from Elizabeth-Town.
March 8, 1776

L E T T E R III.

SIR, Feb. 24, 1776.

STANCE prevents my obtaining an early sight of the second
edition of *Common Sense*, with
additions and improvements; so
that should I propose objections
that the author may have obviated since the
first publication, neither he nor others can
take exception. In the last, I was upon the
propriety of letting the governments of the
several colonies, as a previous step to the
accomplishment of the plan of independency;
though I observed, that the Congress, did
they know it to be the mind of their confi-
tueants, might declare the continent inde-
pendent. It was noted in the first letter, that
they would be considered by Great-Britain
as having done it, seeing they had disown-
ed all allegiance to the parliament, which
was an evident disavowal of all right in the
parliament, to legislate for the colonies, in
any case whatsoever, but such as they might
voluntarily consent to. I took the liberty
of communicating, what appeared to me
as, out-liners for the best plan of govern-
ment, in favour of liberty, that could be
adopted by any colony. Says our author,
of the legislative of each colony, *let their
business be wholly domestic* [right; but there
are many objections to what he adds] and
subject to the authority of a Continental Con-
gress, p. 94. I have already hinted my
wishes, that the Congress may not be en-
trusted with any powers, that may be dan-
gerous to the continent, and give them the
possession of that crown, which is the right
of the people, and should ever remain sac-
red among them. Instead of admiring
the dignity of human nature, I would have
the publick guard against the depravity of
it, and not suffer their good opinion of the
present worthy Delegates, to betray them

into a confidence, that may in the issue
prove mortal to the cause of American Li-
berty, and occasion its extinction before that
of the sun. Whoever openly urges or fe-
cetly promotes such a confidence, must be a
fiddling politician, though he may mean
well, and therefore be a man of honour.—
The grand point to be attended to, with
the view of securing and perpetuating our
common rights, is the consolidating the colonies
in every case where they are not han-
dled by a religious tie of conscience; and that they
will in no case, directly or indirectly, oppose the
country in the measures taken for its defence,
ling, or carrying on of business openly, or
privately, when the nature of it is such, as
by noise or the like, to give public offence.
They are likewise warranted in prohibiting
all needless travelling, not merely for busi-
ness, but for pleasure. However, I cannot
allow, that they have a right to oblige any
to attend public worship, or to punish any
for labouring privately in his own dwelling,
when he gives his neighbour no offence.
Having mentioned, what I apprehend the
majority of a people may, and may not do,
without infringing the rights of the minority,
I would add, that the sensible part of
such minority, will not object to a compi-
tante, from a conviction of the great advan-
tages that will arise from it, to the commu-
nity; and will endeavour in every way
they can, without counteracting their own
conscience, to support a general and lively
sense of deity, and the divine governmen-
t, well knowing that without it, human go-
vernment will be very precarious. Some
may suspect that indifference to religion, has
dictated the above expression; whereas, they
have proceeded from an opposition to that
spirit of persecution, which human nature
is as prone to as to the exercise of arbitrary
power. The way of dealing with men of
erroneous opinions, whatever form downy
Doctors may have wrote in favour of *whole-
somes severity*, is to attack them with good
sense, rational and scriptural arguments;
not with fines and imprisonments, faggot
and fire, the ultima ratio regum—a sic vo-
lo, sic jubes, fiat pro ratione voluntas.—
What I am aiming at is this, let it be
agreed as a *fine qua non* in forming the plan
of a Continental Independency, that every
fet in each colony shall fully and safely en-
joy its religious liberties, without being ex-
posed to any the least infringement; and by
diffusing light and knowledge, let the way
be cleared for every colony's giving estab-
lishment by its own acts, to all the rights of
conscience. Then no party among the
friends of American Liberty, will have their
ardor damped from a mistaken imagination,
that they have more to expect, in point of
protection from crown officers, and the go-
vernment at home, than from the legisla-
tures of the colonies. Then the Papists, in
every part of the continent, may be as heart-
ily in supporting the cause as the Protestants.
Then wherever the love of liberty glows in
any of the inhabitants of Europe, Asia and
Africa, they will be induced to assist us with
their ardent wishes and prayers, and when
the opportunity offers, may come over and
espouse us, heal the wounds given us by the
sword, comfort us under our sorrows, re-
cruit our exhausted spirits, supply the place
of lost relations, enrich us with their for-
tunes, turn our paper into solid gold and
silver, assist us in rebuilding our ruined ci-
ties, renew the face of the country, and ha-
ten the peopling of it beyond what would
have been, had not the present contest ex-
isted. Then all jealousies flowing from re-
ligious differences will cease, and we shall
proceed with fresh vigour, having the full
confidence in each other's sincerity. The next
paragraph in *Common Sense*, opens too large a
field for me to make any progress in it
presently, shall therefore defer it till another
opportunity, when you will hear again from

AN INDEPENDENT WHIG.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 14.
General Clinton and Lord Percy are ar-
rived in Hampton road, in the Mercury; it
is reported they have with them the grenadiers
and light infantry companies of four regiments,
amounting to about 600 men, but have not landed them.

If the General has an intention, as some
think, of striking a blow in this colony, he
certainly expects a reinforcement from Eng-
land, and that must be a large one too;
otherwise, he will hardly be able to penetrate
this length, and to hold it for any space of
time.

There are now six King's ships within the
Cape, and most of the shipping under their
protection, have moved out of the harbour
of Norfolk into the road.

We are informed, that on Monday last
the Hon. Richard Gorham, Esq; came to
this city, and the next day, with the entire
approbation of the Committee of Safety,
continued his journey to Norfolk, with in-

tention to go on board the Duinoore, to have a conference with Lord Duinoore, on the subject of whether his Lordship had written to Col. Corbin, containing some propositions to negotiate an accommodation with Great-Britain; and to receive letters which had come from London, and were to be delivered into his own hands.

Governor Martin has prevailed upon a set of men in North-Carolina, to assemble in arms against LIBERTY.

On Sunday last arrived the Swallow Packet, Capt. Copeland in 9 Weeks from Falmouth, which he left the 9th of January, with several Passengers, and a very large Mail, which we hear was taken on board the Asia Man of War. We are told the Postage of the Letters in this Mail, will amount to £1,500 Sterling, which being a Tax imposed by the British Parliament for raising a Revenue in America, and all commercial intercourse between Great-Britain and the American Colonies being now at an End, and the Transactions in Great-Britain at present Matters of Curiosity rather than Use to the Colonies in America. Query, whether they will not rather suspend their Curiosity than indulge it by subsisting to such an unlawful Impostion, and thereby draining the Country of so much Money, to be employed by our most dangerous, insidious, and implacable Enemies, for our Destruction; when we have so much need of it ourselves, for our necessary Defence against them?

Amsterdam, December 21, 1775.
We learn from good authority, that 400 men from Brunswick, and the same from Hassle Caffel, are taken into the service of Great Britain; but we know not the destination of these troops, nor when they are to march; some say it will be next spring.

WHITEHORN, Dec. 23. This morning Brook Watson, Esq; arrived at Lord George Germain's office from Quebec, with dispatches from Major-General Carleton, dated Montreal, the 5th of November, containing intelligence that General Carleton, not being able to collect a force that might be depended upon for the relief of St. John's, the rebels had taken advantage of the defection of the lower class of Canadians to press forward their enterprise; and that the forts of Chambly and St. John upon Richelieu river, the latter of which had stopped the progress of the rebels for above two months, had surrendered, and the garrisons were made prisoners upon capitulation.

By a letter from Lieutenant Governor Cramahé, dated Quebec, November 9, it appears, that a party of rebels, under the command of one Arnold, had invaded the province by the way of the river Chaudiere; and that part of them were actually arrived, and had taken post at Point Levi opposite to Quebec.

L O N D O N, December 21.
General Carleton, finding Montreal not tenable, has abandoned it to the Provincials, who have taken possession of it. He embarked with his forces (about seventy or eighty regulars, and some Canadians) on board some armed vessels in the river, and went to Quebec, where he arrived on the 10th of November. Next day he wrote to the Minister here. His letters arrived yesterday. He says he has twelve hundred men; but above two thirds of them are Canadian militia; the rest sailors, MacLaine's emigrants, &c. that he has provisions enough to last him till the middle of May next, and forces sufficient. A party of Arnold's troops crossed the river; some went to the gates of the town, and huzza'd; others took possession of the heights of Abraham, but being fired upon from the ramparts, they all ran away into the woods. Ministers call this good news.

This morning arrived in the river the John and Jane, Knowles from Quebec.— She brought several families, who have left Canada on account of the present commotions there.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, Nov 7.
"In my last I hinted to you the situation this country was in. Since that period things have grown worse; in so much that the country is now divided in three different places. Our friends above will inevitably fall a sacrifice to a rebel bandit, being unable to withstand such powerful opponents; while we in this place are making every preparation for an obstinate defence, being resolved to hold out to the last. So soon as this vessel fails, which I imagine will be the last this year, every citizen will be turned him to arms, & all kinds of business will then in a great measure cease. For these three months past, the inhabitants have already been doing garrison duty, as militia, in which corps I have a so the honour to serve, and this day mounted guard, which comes round every fourth day.

"We have at this time about forty pieces of cannon on our ramparts, and every avenue leading to the town properly repaired. The only thing we want is men, there being no regulars in the garrison: However, what

with sailors, British settlers, and French (though the latter cannot be much depended upon) we nearly number 2500. With this force we hope to hold out till we have a reinforcement in the spring; but should that be late in arriving, I am afraid we shall at last be obliged to yield. Indeed, would you believe it, the French, whom the government has done so much for, and relied upon, have taken up arms against us, several of whom are now prisoners amongst us, having been taken in a late engagement near the town. As I shall have no opportunity of writing to Great-Britain till perhaps June next, unless matters are settled at home, you will not be surprised at my silence."

A letter from Quebec says, "The Governor had often talked to us of the Canadians joining, and they at last joined with a witness, but it was the wrong side for Great-Britain, although we had many assurances that they would either remain neuter, or join the mother country.

By the latest accounts from Canada, we are assured, that the present troubles in that country have been fomented by the regular clergy, who have very large possessions there, and who found themselves, as they imagined, cruelly treated by the distinction made in their disfavour in the Quebec bill.

It is currently reported that several Irish officers in the French service, are now serving as volunteers in the rebel army acting against General Carleton.

It is conjectured that Government may very well spare the expense of sending Commissioners to America; the Colonies being, it is said, universally agreed not to enter into any treaty with the present Ministry, or any of their Agents; nor to receive any terms or propositions of accommodation whatsoever, till the advisers of the late violent measures are brought to justice, and punished for their conduct.

Ethan Allen, a Colonel in the Provincial army, who was taken prisoner in Canada, and forty other prisoners, are brought to England in the ship in which Mr. Brook Watson came, who brought the news of the taking of St. John's and Chambly to government.

It is somewhat remarkable, that the Provincial troops, which have had such success, in their road to Canada, have had every difficulty to struggle with, which bad weather occasions, and have for several nights and days been out in snow, and marched almost up to their knees in it; yet not a man was disabled in the least with these hardships, but enjoyed their health and faculties amazingly. These are hardships the regulars are not accustomed to, nor able to go through, and may very well account for the great success of the Provincial arms at this severe season of the year.

The goods sent out in the Adamant, Wilton, from London to Quebec and Montreal, are coming back in the General Thomas, Littleworth, the Governor not suffering them to proceed to Montreal.

Saturday night some dispatches were sent to Falmouth, to be forwarded to the different Governors in North-America, with the American restraining act, and orders with full power to carry the same into execution. The first step proposed, it is said, by the new Minister of the war department in France, was to form forty battalions of the militia into eight regiments of standing forces.—This does not bear a very pacific appearance.

Dec. 29. Yesterday at two o'clock arrived at Lord George Germain's office, Lieutenant Pringle, of the Lizard, from Quebec, with General Carleton's dispatches; he came over in the Polly, Capt. Thompson, to Bristol. Mr. Davison, Mrs. Clarke, and Mr. Grant, came home passengers in her. She left Quebec the 22d of November last; the town of Quebec was then safe.

By a ship arrived at Bristol from Quebec, advice it is said has been received, that Montreal capitulated to the Provincials on the 12th of last month.

Before the Provincials were in possession of Montreal, they were joined by 1000 Canadians; and so probable did it appear to General Carleton that they would become masters of Quebec, that he sent home a ship load of stores, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Americans.

We hear that yesterday at noon General Burgoyne arrived in town from Boston, with dispatches from General Howe for government, which were immediately carried to his Majesty at St. James's. It was soon after reported, that they contained terms of accommodation.

The Boya man of war, which arrived at Portsmouth last Tuesday, came express from Boston. This ship brings very disagreeable news. Several officers are come home in her, who do not intend to return on that service again. By the above ship there is an account that several of the transports which failed from London with provisions, stores, &c. were not arrived, and it is thought they were fallen into the hands of the Provincials.

Private letters from Paris bring advice, that two gentlemen, who appear to be persons of distinction, have been in that city some days; that they have often private conferences with the ministry; and it is suspected that they are Americans, and came there to settle on terms with regard to opening a trade with France.

The regiments that are relieved by the Hanoverians, are arrived at Portsmouth from Minorca and Gibraltar. Two companies of the 25th regiment are missing.

The Nancy, Capt. Hunter, a transport, was taken by the Americans as she was going into Boston, in sight of two men of war; her cargo consisted of five hundred barrels of gunpowder, 70 tons of shot, a great number of new brass cannon, mortars, bombs, and other warlike stores.

Dec. 30. Yesterday arrived the —— transport from Boston at Dover, after a very short passage; it brings a confirmation of the taking the Nancy, Hunter.

It is confidently asserted government have received advice that the troops at Boston had mutinied, that several of them had been shot, and when the express came away the army was in the greatest disorder.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Dec 26.

"Arrived here the Elizabeth, Captain Tunc, from Quebec. She sailed from England the beginning of September, with a cargo of the following stores for General Carleton's army, viz. 10,000 stands of arms, clothing for 10,000 men, 500 barrels of gunpowder, and a large quantity of ball. On her arrival at Quebec, the Governor would not suffer the stores to be landed, but ordered the ship to sail immediately for England, lest they should fall into the hands of the Provincials."

It is said that General Burgoyne, who is lately arrived, has opened the eyes of the Ministry, both with respect to the personal courage of the Americans, and the number of well disciplined troops which our arms will have to beat [them] if this war is continued.

Advice is received from Jamaica, that a number of English vessels had been seized at the island of Cuba by the Spaniards; and that a number of Spanish armed ships were cruising to intercept all provision vessels bound to Jamaica; and that it was hardly possible for any vessel to escape. This intelligence is authentic.

A letter from Portsmouth this day says, that the sailors being apprehensive that press warrants will soon be issued out to man those ships that are ordered for America, have armed themselves, and go in bodies, being determined not to be forced into the service by illegal and unconstitutional methods.

Sir Peter Parker, who was stationed to the southern Provinces in America, and with whom Lord Cornwallis was to go out, has received counter orders; and it is said he arrived in town last night.

Seven frigates of 32 guns each, are equipped and put to sea, under commission of the Congress; two of them are cruising to intercept Admiral Shuldham, under the command of a gallant sailor (one Bree) who was formerly an officer in the navy.

The Provincials have established a Court of Admiralty, with very extensive powers; and it is said they have published a Proclamation, making it death for any person to hold any correspondence or communication with Great-Britain.

In Provincial Congress, New-York, March 12, 1776.

WHEREAS it is highly expedient that this Colony should continue to be represented in Provincial Congress during the present disputes between Great Britain and the United Colonies. AND WHEREAS the time limited for the duration of this Congress will expire on the second Tuesday in May next, which renders it necessary to make provision for the election of a new Congress. Therefore it is resolved and ordered, that such Freeholders and Freeholders within this Colony as are entitled by law to vote for representatives in General Assembly, and such other male inhabitants of full age, who at the time of such election hereinafter mentioned, shall have an estate in goods and chattels in his own right, of the value of forty pounds, and who shall have resided within the said county at least three months before the day of election, shall be qualified to vote for Deputies to represent them in Provincial Congress of this Colony.

To the intent, that the said election for Deputies may be conducted with decorum and convenience to the Electors. It is resolved and ordered, That the Electors shall meet on the third Tuesday in April next, at such place or places in each City and County within this Colony, as shall be appointed by the County Committee of every County wherein such election is to be held, and then and there, by plurality of voices, elect for many Deputies, being Freeholders, and having signed the General Association as herein after fixed, to such respective County in manner following, to wit. That where

one general Election be held in and for either of the Counties, that the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the County Committee respectively, together with the Clerk, and at least six members of the said Committee shall superintend. And in case the County Committee of any County shall be of opinion, that it will conduce more to the ease and convenience of the electors, that the elections should be held in more places than one in either County, that there be at least three discreet persons, one of which to be a Member of the said Committee, appointed by the said County Committee, to superintend at every such Election; And that the said persons so appointed to superintend the said Elections, shall, at such time and place as shall be fixed by the said County Committee, attend the said Committee with the respective poll lists, which Committee are hereby directed carefully to examine the same, and declare the Members duly elected, a certificate of which signed by the Chairman for the time being, and attested by the Clerk of each respective County Committee, shall be a sufficient testimony of such Election.

That where any objection shall be made by the persons superintending the Election, to the qualification of any person offering his vote, it shall be sufficient to preclude him from his vote unless he shall prove to the satisfaction of the said persons, that he is duly qualified, saving to such Elector the right of scrutiny.

That such Deputies when chosen, shall meet together in Provincial Congress, on the second Tuesday in May next, at the city of New-York, or such other place as this Congress or the Committee of Safety shall direct, with full power to such Congress to appoint Delegates to represent this Colony in Continental Congress, and to make such orders, and take such measures as the said Congress shall judge necessary, not repugnant to, or inconsistent with any rules or orders of the Continental Congress, for the preservation of the rights, liberties, and privileges of the inhabitants of this Colony, against ministerial and parliamentary invasion; and also to adjourn from time to time, and to appoint a Committee of Safety to sit and transact business, during the recess, with such powers as they shall think proper to delegate unto such Committee.

To prevent as much as possible a dissension in the Counties, with respect to the number of Deputies they shall respectively send, IT IS RESOLVED, That the City and County of New-York, be allowed twenty one Deputies;—the City and County of Albany, twelve;—the County of Suffolk, eight;—the County of Ulster, eight;—the County of Dutchess, nine;—the County of Orange, six;—the County of Westchester, nine;—the County of Kings, four;—the County of Richmond, four;—the County of Tryon, four;—the County of Charlotte, three;—the County of Gloucester, two;—And that the several County Committees be, and they are hereby authorized to determine and fix on the number of Deputies which shall constitute a quorum, to represent their respective Counties in Congress. AND WHEREAS it is necessary that the good people of this Colony should have frequent opportunities of approving or disapproving the conduct of those persons into whose hands they shall think proper to commit so important a trust as that of representing them in Congress. IT IS RESOLVED, That the said Congress shall not continue longer than TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the said second Tuesday in May next.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Sec'y.

In Provincial Congress, New-York, March 9, 1776.

ROBERT ROBINSON, and MICHAEL PRICE, of this city, merchants, having been duly convicted by the General Committee of Association for the City and County of New-York, of having violated a Resolution of the Continental Congress, by vending Goods at an exorbitant and extortionate profit: And the said Robert Robinson and Michael Price, by their petition, having declared their contrition for their offence, and their intention for the future to conform to the Resolutions of the Continental and this Congress, and their desire to make their peace with their countrymen, and to have an opportunity of proving themselves sincere friends to the Liberties of America.

RESOLVED, That the said Robert Robinson and Michael Price, have fully satisfied this Congress, of their contrition for their offence, and of their intention for the future to act agreeable to the Resolutions of the Continental and this Congress, and RESOLVED, that they be restored to the favourable opinion of their countrymen, and it is hereby recommended that they be no longer considered or treated as Enemies to the Liberties of America.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Sec'y.

Election be held in and for either side, that the Chairman or De-
signer of the County Committee together with the Clerk and members of the said Committee shall be at least three discreet persons which to be a Member of the said appointed by the said County to Superintend at every such election that the said persons so superintend the said Electors, in time and place as shall be fixed by the County Committee, attend the election with the respective poll lists, which are hereby directed to contain the name, and declare the duly elected, a certificate of which the Chairman for the time being, by the Clerk of each respective Committee, shall be a sufficient sufficient election.

any objection shall be made to any person offering to be a sufficient election, that he is not having to such Elector the right.

In Deputies when chosen, shall be in Provincial Congress, on the day in May next, at the city of or such other place as this Committee of Safety shall direct, over to such Congress to represent this Colony in Congress, and to make such orders, as the said Congress necessary, not repugnant to, or with any rules or orders of the said Congress, for the preservation, liberties, and privileges of the of this Colony, against ministerial invasion; and also from time to time, and to appropriate of Safety to fit and transact, during the recess, with such they shall think proper to delegate Committee.

as much as possible a disaffection, with respect to the numbers they shall respectively send, RESOLVED, That the City and New-York, be allowed twenty one;—the City and County of Albany, the County of Saratoga, eight;—of Ulster, eight;—the County of Orange, nine;—the County of Westchester, nine;—of Queen's, eight;—the County's, four;—the County of Rich-
mond, the County of Tryon, four; of Charlotte, three;—the Con-
cord, three;—the County of two;—And that the several committees be, and they are hereby directed to determine and fix on the Deputies which shall constitute a to represent their respective Congress. AND WHEREAS it is that the good people of this Colony frequent opportunities of disapproving the conduct of those whose hands they shall think commit so important a trait as presenting them in Congress. IT IS RESOLVED, That the said Congress continue longer than TWELVE months, commencing from the said day in May next.

true Copy from the Minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Sec'y.

ial Congress, New York, March
9, 1776.

ER THOMSON, and MICHAEL PRICE, of this
chancery, having been duly convicted
of the Committee of Association
and County of New-York, of
voting a Resolution of the Conti-
nental, by vending Goods at an
and extortions profit; And the
Robinson and Michael Price
petition, having declared their con-
sideration, and their intention
are to conform to the Resolutions
Continental and this Congress, and
to make their peace with their
enemies, and to have an opportunity of
themselves become friends to the
of America.

RESOLVED, That the said Robert K.
Michael Price, have fully satisfied
Congress, of their contrivance for
offence, and of their intention for
e to act agreeable to the Resolu-
Continental and this Congress,
RESOLVED, that they be restored to
able opinion of their countrymen,
thereby recommended that they be
considered or treated as Enemies
of America.

true Copy from the Minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Sec'y.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.
Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, dated
February 27, 1776.

Colonel Corbin is returned from his
fruitless journey to Lord Dunmore, who re-
fused to give a commission for holding an Af-
fembly, and only proposed that the prin-
cipal gentlemen in the country should sign
propositions for an accommodation, with
which he would go home; but we presume
he had got them signed by his old friends
in the fleet, or about Norfolk, as he will get
very few gentlemen's names to it. He said
Commissioners were to negotiate, but did
not say who they were.

His Lordship is not recalled, but has
leave to go if he chooses. His conduct is ap-
proved of, and he has unlimited power to
draw on the treasury. Colonel Corbin says,
that he, General Clinton, and Capt. Flam-
mond, all appeared in good humour, the
latter declaring he had forbid his tenders to
offer injury to individuals or their property,
his sole design being to watch the water,
and enforce the acts of trade. Gen. Clinton
had four companies, who had not landed,
but, on the contrary, the transports with
the Mercury, had fallen down into the road
(Hampton) under falling orders; he did
not mention his destination, but it was ga-
thered from the young officers, that they
were to pay a visit to Governor Martin, at
Cape Fear, and then proceed to South Car-
olina. On hearing that part of our letter
to Colonel Corbin read, "that we were not
authorized or inclined to intermeddle in the
mode of negotiation, which must be left to
Congress." The General said, there was
nothing America could ask in a constitu-
tional way but would be granted, but if we
relied on the Congress, we had nothing to
expect from Parliament. Lord Dunmore
wanted to bring his troops to drive ours
from Kemp's; he asked if ours would not
return; the other said, he supposed they
would; then says the General, I don't think
it worth while to meddle with them.

" P. S. We have just received intelligence from Hampton, that General Clinton, with his troops, the Mercury, Kingfisher, and two or three tenders, went out of the Capes yesterday." Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Feb. 22.

Captain Manly has refitted his schooner, and will sail in a day or two. The Foy man of war, lately stationed off Marblehead Salem, Beverly, &c. returned to Boston on Monday. It is said that four smaller ves-
sels are to be sent in her stead, to block up the ports. We have six mortars fitted to their beds,—ten 12 pounders, six eighteen pounders, and 12 field pieces, of different calibres, (all from Ticonderoga) mounted. The remainder will be fit for service in a week.

On Saturday last David Rittenhouse, Esq; was chosen Burgess of this city, in the room of Doctor Franklin, who is appointed upoa an embassy to Canada, by the Congress.

March 11. By an express which arrived here last Saturday from Baltimore, which place he left on Friday morning, we learn, that the Rosebud, of 44 guns, and two tenders, were seen off Swan's Point, (about 30 miles from Baltimore) and that they were expected up on Friday.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the West Indies, to his friend in this city, dated February 14.

We have just heard that a brig and a sloop from some part of America, laden with lumber, are taken by one of the English cruisers close in with St. Pierre, Martinique. This conduct enraged the French General, who immediately gave orders for one of his frigates to capture and protect every American vessel within their limits." In CONGRESS, March 4, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the restraint be taken of, which by a resolution of the 26th of last month, was laid upon vessels loading or loaded with produce for Great-Britain, Ireland, or the British West-Indies, in consequence of permission, granted for arms and ammunition imported into these colonies.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y,
[The Resolved referred to was as follows.]

In Congress, Feb. 26, 1776.

RESOLVED, That no vessel loaded for Great Britain, Ireland, or the British West-Indies, be permitted to sail until the further order of this Congress; and that it be recommended to the different Committees of Inspection, to see that this resolution be carried into execution.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

CAMBIDGE, March 6.

On Monday night a body of the Continental troops took possession of two large hills at Dorchester, about a mile from the south part of Boston, and where they are now strongly fortified. There are two of the heights, which General Burgoyne said, in a letter to a noble Lord, commanded the town of Boston, and which he also said, it was absolutely necessary the British should be possessed of.

NEW YORK, March 14.
By EXPRESS.

Intelligence is received from the camp at Cambridge, that a cannonading and bombardment were begun on the night of Saturday the second instant, and continued the two following nights; during which time a vast number of shot and shells were thrown into the town, under the cover of which the General possessed himself of the heights of Dorchester.—On the enemy's perceiving this on Tuesday morning, they were in the greatest confusion, hurry and bustle, and embarked their troops in order to attack us before we had made our lodgment; but the violent storm which came on that day, prevented them from receiving, and us from the honour of giving them a good drubbing.—Our troops are now forming a battery upon Nook's hill, which commands the south of Boston, and to which their shipping lie much exposed.

General Howe in his great tenderness to prefer the town of Boston from destruction, has, by a flag of truce sent out by the select men, asked permission to embark his troops, and sail without molestation. This permission it is possible he may obtain, on condition that he leaves his whole artillery, and military stores behind him. It is supposed that General Howe intends to remove his quarters to the city of New-York; and it is hoped that every proper measure will be taken for his reception.

On the 22 December, the King, at St. James's, issued a Proclamation, declaring, that Whereas, by an act made in the present session of parliament, to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the United British Colonies, during their resistance to British tyranny, &c. (in the Proclamation insolently termed REBELLION.) It is among other things enacted, "that all ships and vessels whatsoever, with their cargoes, apparel and furniture, that shall be found trading in any port or place, in the colonies, or going to trade, or coming from trading in any such port or place, shall become forfeit, (like Naboth's vineyard) to his Majesty (King Ahab) as if the same were the ships and effects of an open enemy, and shall be so adjudged, deemed and taken in all courts of Admiralty, and in all other courts whatsoever;" (under the dominion of tyranny.) And for a temptation to all officers and men of British ships of war to be concerned and active in the enforcement of these diabolical acts of rapine and murder, according to their true intent and meaning: All American ships, vessels, goods, and merchandise, that should be so seized and taken by British ships of war, are by the said act, declared to be free prizes, the sole property of the officers, seamen and soldiers on board the ships by whom they are taken, and to be divided and proportioned as mentioned in the act.

Among the passengers in the Packer, was Capt. Solomon Johnson, who sailed from New-Haven, in Connecticut, the 9th September last, in the sloop Nancy, bound to Martinique, where he arrived the 23d October, and sold his cargo. On the 19th November he sailed from St. Eustatia bound to New-Haven, and on the 29th sprung a leak, which gained upon both pumps so fast that next day there were 6 feet water in the hold, when providentially the Hillsborough, bound home from Jamaica, came up, took him and his company on board, and on the 6th January arrived at Falmouth. Captain Johnson says, That in Martinique, the inhabitants universally, warmly espoused the cause of the brave injured Americans, and wished them to continue firm and united; which, in a little time would certainly crown them with success to the utmost of their wishes, and that they might be assured of powerful assistance in a short time.

Col. Ethan Allen, and 33 other prisoners taken at Quebec, were confined in irons, in the castle at Falmouth; and from thence taken out, and put on board the Solbay frigate which sailed the 7th of January, bound for Ireland, to take on board troops for America, which, by the best information he could get, were to consist of seven regiments, under the command of Lord John Cornwallis, to be landed in Virginia, and accompanied by 20 ships of war, from 20 to 50 guns, and that the King and Ministry were determined to push on the war with the utmost vigour, and either subdue or murder us. The Parliament were adjourned. The Empress of Russia had refused her assistance in the diabolical work, but a second application had been made, to which her answer had not been then received. Gen. Amherst, and Lord Howe, were the only Commissioners who had been concluded on before the Parliament adjourned. The Commissioners were by no means to treat with the Congress, as chosen by the people, but with the Colonies separately. [Or perhaps to save appearances, for every vile art will be used to deceive, a Congress chosen for the

purpose, solely, of treating with these Commissioners. Besides the influence, that thro' bribery, they might have in the choice of such a Congress, it would seem to meet by their authority or permission, and would be employed to lessen the weight, and destroy the energy of our present Congress.] By the Restraining Act, all vessels belonging to America, whether taken at sea, in harbours, or at docks, were to be made prizes, and all the men taken in them, were to be entered on the ship's books, as volunteers, and their exertion punished accordingly.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, Feb. 26.

" We have nothing material new, from Camp before Quebec, except a few deserters now and then, who report, that there is a scarcity of provisions, and that General Carleton has promised the soldiers in town one hundred pounds each, and 200 acres of land, wherever they choose it, if they will defend the town till a reinforcement comes in the spring.—Captain Lamb and the rest of the prisoners, we hear are well."

The ship Julius Caesar, Capt. John Thompson, of Chester town, Maryland, having safely landed her cargo at Falmouth, received freight, and the ship being discharged, the men were also paid off and discharged, and the ship laid up safe in the harbour, for the benefit of those concern'd, viz. Messrs. Smyth and Ringgold, Chester town, Maryland."

From undoubted authority we can assure the Public, that a ship belonging to Messrs. Franklin, loaded with salt and wine, sometime ago taken by the men of war here, and sent for Boston, was, on Wednesday last cast away on the rocks on Montock point, at the east end of Long Island; the vessel is entirely bilged, and the salt all run out; the people had great difficulty to save their lives, some of them being much bruised when taken out of the water. There were 14 men and an officer belonging to the Asia, on board, who were all made prisoners, and on Monday they set off with a strong guard for this city, and may be expected in a day or two.—The officer is named Smith, and said to have been very active the night the Asia fired on the town; he behaved with great insolence, and ordered Colonel Mulford to provide a coach to carry him on board his ship.

Colonel Guy Johnson, Colonel Clause, and Mr. Chev, were arrived in England from Canada, but would not tell any news; it is supposed, because they had not been with the Ministry.

[An excellent piece signed Cendus, in the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 6th instant, will be in our next.]

Committee-Chamber, New-York, March 9,

1775.

THIS Committee taking into consideration the extraordinary rise of West-India Produce; and the ungenerous methods which have been made use of in offering the same, DO RESOLVE, That if any person or persons shall be so lost to virtue, honour, and the public good, as to demand greater prices for the undermentioned articles (now imported) than are hereafter mentioned; or shall refuse to dispose of the same under any reasonable pretence whatsoever; this Committee do declare that they will expose such person or persons, by name, to public view, when they will no doubt experience the just punishment due to mercenary demerit. And all retailers of said articles are hereby cautioned not to exceed the bounds of a reasonable advance, as they may depend, in case of Delinquency and conviction thereof, to be dealt with in like manner. This Committee, nevertheless, do hereby declare, that it is their intention, from time to time, to take into consideration the circumstances of such articles as may hereafter be imported, and regulate their prices accordingly.

West India Rum, 5s. per gallon, per hogshead, or greater quantity.

Jamaica spirits, 6s. 3d. per do. per do.

Molasses, 2s. 9d. per do. per do.

Country Rum, 3s. 4d. per do. per do.

Coffee, 1s. 1d. per lb. by the bag or bale.

Chocolate, 22s. per dozen.

Lard Sugar, 1s. 3d. per lb. per cwt.

Lump Sugar, 1s. 1d. per lb. per cwt.

Sugar of the first quality, 6s. per cwt.

by the hoghead.

Good coarse salt, 4s. 6d. per bushel water measure, by the load or greater quantity.

Pepper, 5s. 6d. per lb. by the bag or bale.

Ordered to be published,

Extract from the Minutes.

Attest. JOSH. WINTER, Sec'y.

Committee-Chamber, New-York, March 9,

It is expected that all persons importing merchandise into this City and County, do report the articles to any one of the undermentioned members of the Sub Committee of Seacry and Inspection, before they presume to dispose of the same. William Mercer, Daniel Phoenix, Anthony L. Bleeker, Garret Abel, James Aimer, and John Stagg.

Extract from the Minutes.

Attest. JOSH. WINTER, Sec'y.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Number of PARTNERS, to be concerned in a VESSEL or VES-
ELS, to CRUISE against OUR EN-
EMIES.—Enquiry of the Printer.

¶ The VESSELS will have COMMISSIONS from a neighbouring Government.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE

in Elizabeth-Town,

ON Monday the 18th instant, (by persons ap-
pointed for that purpose) the ship Blue Mountain,
with all her tackle, apparel and cargo,
consisting of a quantity of excellent New-Castle coal,
a quantity of London pottery, beans, peat, bread,
flour, beef, pork, cannon, powder, and a number
of articles too tedious to mention; the vendue will
begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when the con-
ditions will be made known. The chal will be first
sold, and the vendue continue from day to day till
all is sold.

A L. Persons having any demands against the
estate of John Ludlow, late of Aquasquaw,
deceased, are desired to bring in the same to the
subscribers, and such as are indebted to said estate,
are requested to make speedy payment to prevent
being sued.

GEORGE D. LUDLOW, } Executor

CARY LUDLOW, }

ALL Persons indebted to SAMUEL BAKER, late
of the city of New-York, Merchant, are de-
sired forthwith to pay the same to the subscriber,
who has possession of his books and papers, and is
fully empowered to receive the debts in his absence,
or they may expect suits will be commenced against
them, without further notice.—from

32—3. CARY LUDLOW.

Five Dollars REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living at
Raritan in Somerset county, New Jersey, an
indentured servant boy, named JOHN WASSING,
about fifteen years old; about five feet high, born
in Ireland; Had on a grey jacket-coat, long waist-
coat, a salt hat, brown jacket and old buckskin
bracelets; has a short nose, flat faced, much marked
with the small pox, pale countenance, and slow of
speech.—Whoever takes up and secures the said
servant, so that his master may have him again shall
receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward if taken
in the City, and if taken out of the City, FORTY
SHILLINGS, and all reasonable charges paid by
JOHN CARPENTER.

All masters of vessels and others, are re-
quested carrying off or concealing said Negro at their
peril. March 11, 1776.

L A T H

WILL. Cover at JOHN THORNEY, at Great
Neck, at Five Pounds a mare,
if milt'd the first season, to bring
her the next for half the no-
tice, or nine pounds to insure a living colt.—The
noted bay horse L A T H, formerly the property of
Mr. Delaney, is full fifteen hands high, strong and
bony; he was got by Shepherd's Crab, sire of Mr.
Vernon's Shepherd, (at present the best mare in
England) the Duke of Devonshire's celebrated Fairy
and many other capital racers. Shepherd's Crab
was a very excellent son of Old Crab, and out of
the famous Withington Mare, daughter of Old
Partner; his dam was got by Lath, the best son of
the Godolphin Arabian, and out of Rosetta, a
daughter of the Bald Galloway, the fleetest Horse in
Devonshire. Chilvers excepted, that ever ran over
Newmarket; his grand dam by the same Flying
Childers, great grand dam by Blackwell, out of a full
sister of Honeycomb-Punch, son of the Taffet
Barb, and his great great great grand dam, was a
natural Barb Mare.

This Horse in 1769, then four years old, won the
eight hundred Guineas subscription at Newmarket,
beating Lord Bellingbroke's Tartuffe and seven
others; Tartuffe won one thousand Guineas and
two Plates the same year. In 1770 he landed in
America, and that year won the Fifty Pounds
weight for a Plate, at Newmarket on Long Island.
In 1771 he won the Jockey Club Purse of 1000, at
Philadelphia, beating the then best running Horses
from Maryland; and in 1772 he also won the Hundred
at Newmarket, and never was conquered in
this country till the year 1772, when he ran out of
condition, otherwise it is thought he would have won
easy.

New Jersey, } D U R S U I N T to an order of
Somerset County, &c. in the Superior Court of Com-
mon Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset in
New Jersey. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given,
to all the Creditors of Gerlach Cook, an insolvent
Debtor, now confined in the goal of the County of
Somerset aforesaid, that they be and appear before
any two of the Judges of the Court aforesaid, on the
second Tuesday of April next, at twelve o'clock of
the forenoon, at the Court house of the County aforesaid,
shew cause, (if any they have) why an assign-
ment of the said insolvent Debtor's estate should not
be made to such

POET'S CORNER.

WHEN haughty monarchs quit this chequer'd scene,
When cruel tyrants fall a prey to death,
Their actions may employ the vernal pea,
But when the Hero and the Patriot fall,
(Heroes and Patriots must submit to fate)
Then may the mournful verse their virtues tell
And elegy their fate may celebrate.
Come, then, thou weeping mournful Goddess, come
To baleful cypresses and thy weeping array'd;
Meet me, O meet me by the marble tomb,
In which some hero, or some patriot's laid.
Meet me beside the vault whose space contains
Some great preserver of his country's peace,
Or where the pious RANDOLPH's dear remains
Lie bound by death's infatiate cold embrace.
And, melancholy, faire queen I attend,
Sadness and sorrow will support thy train;
Ye sheeted phantoms from your graves ascend
And add an honor to the awful scene.
The great MONTGOMERY demands the tear,
The brave M'FHERSON's fate we'll also mourn,
And CHESTERMAN, to his country no less dear,
Nor great nor brave,—from her forever torn,
Could pray's or tears avert the dreadful blow,
Could piercing sig's recall the once lost breath,
Then would our dying terrors ceaseless flow,
Until we'd draw them from the arms of death.
But ah! they're gone, they now are past relief,
Their fate we mourn in vain, in vain we weep,
Our fears will not avail, our boundless grief
Can never awake them from their deadly sleep,
Stretch'd on the hostile plain they breathless lay,
Their mortal eyes are clod'd in endless night,
But then—their souls are fled to endless day,
Methinks I see them near the world of light.
Wrapt up in ecstasy, I now behold
The glorious gates of Heaven open wide,
Millions of seraphs, cloth'd in robes of gold,
Enclose the heroes in every side.
Chief of the band illustrious, WARREN's seen,
Sweetest ineffable beams in his face,
Piercing his eyes—their piercing, still serene,
Awful his looks—yet, in each look a grace.
A wreath of laurel does his brows surround,
A crown of glory does adorn his head,
And on his breast is seen the purple wound,
The which, from earth, his soul with honor fled.
Warren is sent to greet his much lov'd friends,
To him the lov'y gentle task is given,
Safe to conduct them where joy never ends,
And bid them welcome to the bliss of Heaven.

Common Council Chamber, Feb. 18, 1776.
PULICK no. 4 hereby gives, that on Monday the 25th day of March next, at two o'clock in the Afternoon, at the common council chamber in the city-hall, in the city of New-York, there will be exposed to sale, at publick auction, a wharf or landing place neare said from the Slip fronting the Almshouse, to and from the wharf or landing place on said Nassau-Island; together with the ferry house, barns, pens, &c. And also the ferry at and from the Slip commonly called Cortis Slip, to and from the wharf or landing place of Meliss, Philip Livingston and Henry Remsen, on said Nassau-Island. The said several ferries are to be let for the term of two years, from the first day of May next.—No person will be allowed to farm more than one of the said ferries. The conditions of lease may be seen daily (Sunday excepted) at the town-clerk's office.

By Order of the Common Council,
AUGUSTUS V. CORFLANDT, Clerk.

LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURES, CHINA,
GLASS and EARTHEN WARE,
A large and very general assortment, to be sold
At RHINELANDER'S STORE,
The corner of Buiting's-Slip, consisting of
CHINA and earthen ware, dishes, Plates, punch
and other bowls of all sizes, tea-pots, milk
pots, sugar dishes, and cups and saucers, a great
variety.

GLASS WARE.
Dishes and wine glasses, common and fine,
numbers of all sizes; quart and pint cans, cruet
frames with bottles, vinegar cruets, salts, sugar
dishes, milk pots, &c.

A L S O,
A quantity of common Bristol ware in crates, and
a few QUART BOTTLES. 31-34

At the desire of some of the members of the Mon.
the Continental Congress, and some of the officers
of the association—
Just published, and now selling

By WILLIAM GREEN,
In Maiden-Lane, (Price Twenty-eight Shillings, Two Volumes, in neat
bindings.)

The MILITARY GUIDE,
FOR YOUNG OFFICERS.
By THOMAS SIMES, ESQUIRE.

Author of the Military Medley.
THIS work is a large and valuable compilation
from the most celebrated military writers—
Marshall, &c.—General Blaize—King of Prussia—
Prince Ferdinand, &c. &c. Containing the expe-
rience of many brave heroes in critical situations,
for the use of young warriors; including an ex-
cellent military and explanatory

DICTIONARY.

To which is now added,
Extracts from a military essay, containing reflec-
tions on the raising, arm-ing, clothing, and dis-
cipline of the British infantry, and cavalry. By
Campbell Dalrymple, Esq; Lieut. Colonel to the
King's own regiment of dragoons.

The whole illustrated with eleven copper-plates.
As a very large number of these books are
subscribed for, non-subscribers who want a few, must
be speedy in their application. 31-4

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.
four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after,

JUST PUBLISHED, and now selling,
By WILLIAM GREEN,

In Maiden-Lane, (Price Fifteen Coppers only)

With Allowances to those who buy Quantities,

LARGE ADDITIONS

TO COMMON SENSE;

Addressed to the Inhabitants of America.

On the following interesting SUBJECTS.

I. The American Patriot's Prayer.

II. American Independence defended, by Canda-
dus.

III. The Propriety of Independence, by Democ-
phulus.

The dread of Tyrants, and the sole refuge

Of those that under grim oppression groan.

THOMSON.

IV. A review of the American Contest, with some

Strictures on the King's Speech. Addressed to

all Parents in the Thirteen United Colonies,

by a Friend to Piety and Mankind.

V. Letter to Lord Dartmouth, by an English

American.

VI. Observations on Lord North's Conciliatory

Plan, by Sincerus.

To which is added and given,

An Appendix to Common Sense; together with an

Address to the People called Quakers, on their

Testimony concerning Kings, and Government,

and the present Commotions in America.

New-Jersey, Hanover, Morris County, Feb. 17.

To be SOLD on reasonable TERMS,

TWO Hundred acres of good land for hemp or

grain, it being well watered and pleasantly

situated, with a good dwelling house and barn; it

may be entered upon in May next, or sooner, if it

suits the purchaser; 100 acres of which is meadow,

well drained, and very good for hemp or corn,

and natural for grain; 50 acres in good English

grain, that will now two tons an acre; the other

50 acres are good wheat and timber land; in one year

there has been raised 300 bushels of wheat, eight

tons of hemp, and 200 bushels of hemp-seed; like-

wise it is most excellent for hay and flock. An in-

disputable title will be given by the persons on

the premises.

RALPH SMITH and SON.

N. B. The farm is five miles from Morris Town,

14 miles from Newark, 24 from New-York, and joining

the farm formerly William Kelly's.

Likewise for SALE.

One Hundred Bushels of HEMI-SEED.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by SUBSCRIPTION,

The CONQUEST OF CANAAN;

A POEM,

IN NINE BOOKS.

This work will be contained in 24 sheets,

making upwards of 350 pages 12mo.

11. It will be printed with an elegant type, upon

a fine writing paper; will be contained in one

volume, and delivered to the subscribers,

nearly bound, gilt, and leathered, at the price of

one dollar.

III. Those who subscribe for twelve, shall have a

thirteenth gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this Poem are taken in by

Mr. J. Dunlap, in Philadelphia; by the Printer of

this paper, in New-York: Mr. W. C. Houston, in

Princeton; Mr. F. Barber, in Elizabeth-Town; Mr.

J. Davenport, in Fairfield; Meliss, Greens, New-Haven; Mr. E. Watson, in Hartford; Mr. H. Hill, in Norwich; Mr. G. Olney, in Providence; Mr. Hall, in Cambridge; Doctor Bracken, in Perth-Amboy; in the principal town on this Continent; with all of whom are lodged papers, containing a general account of the work. A further description, and some specimens of it, will soon be published in the Pennsylvania Magazine. 31-4

Sold for CASH only,

By ABRAHAM DURYEE,

Opposite the FLY-MARKET,

SUPERFINE broad-cloth of different colours,

second silks, yard wide cloth ditto; green,

black, and white; blue, crimson, yellow, and

scarlet; black and blue, farge denim, black plush,

black Muschel velvet; furniture checks, bom-

baffie and mourning crapes; boy's and men's caper

hats; peacock feathers; white lead, yellow and

Spanish brown ground in oil, and in powder dyes;

glass of different sizes;—Old Madras Wine.

ALSO,

HIBERNIA PIG IRON.

31-4

To be SOLD or LET,

AN excellent FARM in the township of Jamaica,

in Queen's county, Long Island, pleasantly

situated, lying nine miles from New-York, whereon

is about 70 acres of the best of wood land; a sufficient

quantity of salt meadow, and several good orchards:

The land is exceeding well watered, and

is very good for pasture, and all sorts of grain;

with a large dwelling house and barn, and other

buildings, and conveniences on the farm.—Any

person inclining to agree for the farm, may apply

to JOHN EGDENBERGER, living in New-York, in Fair-Street.

March 3, 1776. 31-4

TO BE SOLD,

In Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey.

A GOOD dwelling house, within half a mile of

the meeting house, with four rooms on a floor

and three fire places, with a chair house and other

out houses, a good barn and stables, a good garden;

also fourteen acres of land adjoining said house,

off which may be mowed ten tons of good English

hay, a young bearing orchard and other fruit trees,

the whole in good fower: There are two good wells

on said land, and a stream of water which runs

through the whole, and is never dry.—For further

particulars, inquire of the subscriber living in Eliz-

abeth-Town, who will give an indisputable title.

JOSEPH MEGIE, 31-4

WANTED.

A PERSON that understands

manufacturing POT and PEARL

ASHES, who may hear of employment,

by enquiring of the Printer. 31-32

JOHN BROWN

To be sold at public vendue,
On Wednesday the 20th instant, by the executors
of Doctor John Innes, and entered up on the first
day of May next,

A VERY excellent FARM, belonging to his

estate, containing 200 acres of land, including

meadow; well timbered, situated in the county of

Westchester, three miles from the town of Rye, two

and a half from one landing, and four from another;

where plenty of lobsters, black and other fish, may

be had in their season. The land is most excellent

for grain and pasture, a brook running through it,

which is never dry. On the farm is a very large

orchard of extraordinary fruit, a good garden, with

plumb, peach, and cherry trees.—There is on

the premises, a large commodious house situated on

an eminence, which commands a fine prospect of